SIEMIRADZCKI.

Poland's Greeting to Her Great Painter.

ART'S CHALLENGE TO TYRANNY

The National Spirit Enthusiastically Aroused.

RUSSIA'S DESIRE TO CONCILIATE.

The newspapers of Galicia contain accounts of the national patriotic fête recently tendered by the city of Lemberg to the celebrated painter, Henry The unprecedented ovations with which the old capital of Poland lately hailed the celebrated novelist and poet, Kraszewski, and the no less unusual demonstrations with which the principal city of Galicia greeted the illustrious painter of Polish origin above mentioned are not merely expressions of literary and artistic admiration. They possess a deep political significance; they mark the revival of the Polish question, the awakening of 30,000,000 of beings, Poles and Ruthenians, scattered over the territory of the old Republic of Poland. Do they toreshadow a not far distant war between Austria and Russia? or perhaps the dismemberment of the heterogeneous and discontented Empire of the Czars? The personal merit of Kraszewski and Siemiradzcki, however great, could not account for an agitation so general and so profound. These names are to the Galicians and Poles symbols of the spirit of liberty which fills their hearts. NOBLES IN COSTUME.

On the day following the arrival of Siemiradzeki at Lemberg a great banquet took place, at which were present the leading citizens of the city, without distinction of political opinions. The most splendid theatre of the city had been transformed into a magnificent hall, beautifully decorated with flowers and ablaze with light. By means of an opening was connected with the Palace of the Diet, which had been no less sumptuously decorated for the ball which was to follow the banquet. A more picturesque sight than that af-forded by the two halls can hardly be imagined. lemen appeared in their rich national cos tumes, with sashes and belts of golden cloth, their breasts blazing with jewels and carrying karabeles, or swords, the hilts of which were covered with diamonds and pearls. The Galician Deputies to the Austrian Parliament, the municipal body, the academical body or university corps vied with each other in the matter of displaying gorgeous attire. All the private boxes were crowded with ladies in full evening dress and resplendent with diamonds, flowers and loveliness. When Siemiradzeki entered the hall of the theatre, escorted by Dr. Jasinski, the Mayor of the city, the enthusiasm of the audience knew no bounds. The orchestra and chorus were obliged to wait at least half an hour before rendering Mendelsshon's "Hymn to the Artists."

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HISTORY IN PAINTING.

The first toast was offered to Henry Siemiradzcki by the Mayor, who said that the fete was less intended to honor the talent of the artist than his patriotism and his liberality toward his birthplace, to which he had given such ample testimony by his gift of his famous painting, "The Luminaria or Nero," to the Town Hail. Count Borkowski followed the Mayor, addressing the assemblage in his capacity of President of the Academy of the Fine Arts. His speech was marked by the most enthusiastic patriotism, and was frequently interrupted by vehoment applause. It contained passages truly touched by the fire of eloquence, as when he said:—"On one side The Battle of Granwald' (the last colossal painting by John Matejko), on the other The Luminaria of Nero. Here is the history of our crucified country. The former sums up its past; the second, alas! its present, but by no means its future, for a country which produces such artists as Simiradzeki cannot die."

means its future, for a country which produces such artists as Simiradzeki cannot die."

SIGNIFICANT SPEECHES.

All the speeches were of a significant political cast, and they were so numerous that to mention them all would be impossible. We cannot, however, overlook that pronounced by Herr Löwenstein, some paragraphs of which elicited deafening cheers. "History," said he, "has registered a triple martyrdom—for faith, for science and for freedom. Progress, eternal progress, by developing a spirit of forbearance, has put an end to religious martyrdoms under civil governments. There is no longer an Antioch or a Nero. (Shouts from all sides, "But there are Alexanders of Russia.") The martyrdom in behalf of science, as regards at least its moral aspect, will last until mankind shall endeavor to realize an untatanable ideal. The wreath of thorns will ever precede the halo of glory. We believe, however, that the faith of Galileo, Tasso and Columbus are things of the past. The third martyrdom, the most terrible, that for freedom, still lives in all its pent-up agony. The Polish nation are now the greatest martyrs for freedom. They have in all its pent-up agony. The Polish nation are now the greatest martyrs for freedom. They have crowded Russian prisons, they have sacrificed for-tune, family, life—all that is dear to man—to freedom. But this martyrdom cannot be eternal. [Tamultuous cries of "No, no!"] This 'No!' echoes like a thunder in the heart of all nations thirsting after freedom. May the day shortly come in which independence and freedom may need no sacrifice! I drink to that day. But if its dawning is not inscribed on the book of fate I drink to martyrdom on behalf of freedom." (Frantic applause, causing the theatrs to tromble.)

atter freedom. May the day shortly come in which independence and freedom may need no sacrifice! I drink to that day. But if its dawning is not inscribed on the book of fate I drink to martyrdom on behalf of freedom." (Frantic applause, causing the theatre to tremble.)

ART'S MISSION AMID SLAVERY.

Herr Goldman, in an elaborate speech, surveyed the mission of the arts among an enslaved people. "Among us," he said, "the pen and the brush must be weapons to reconquer the lost fatheriand. Let them ever be witnesses of our national vitality. Let us surround our writers and artists, who so thoroughly understand their mission, with love and reneration. Poland will not be lost so long as she reckons as her own names like those of Krazewski and Siemiradzeki until its sons in their way comprehend their duties to their nation. I drink to Poland, that will never die: to whom, if need be, we cheerfully shall sacrifice our lives; to whom we shall devote all our rhoughts and actions, all our desires and affections. Let us unanimously cry, "Vica our beloved Poland!" In the applause which ensued the ladies in the boxes took their part, and the orchestra began the national hymn of Poland, "Poland Is Not Yet Dead," in which the whole assembly joined. The banquet closed by a speech from Siemiradzeki, in which the artist explained that he wished to have it understood that he accepted such honors, not because his painting was a masterpiece of art, but a protest, as strong as his tiflent permitted, against Russian tyranny, and that he was proud to declare to the world that the "Luminaria of Nero" was but a challenge to a despot.

The fete lasted three days, and presented a great wariety of entertainments. The evening of the third day was devoted to a gala performance at the theatre, where the artist was the recipient of undiminished applause. At the close of the first set of Zalewski's "Before the Wedding" Siemiradzeki was invited to appear on the stage, where he was surrounded by all the artists of Leopois, and where Frau Asyperger

BUSSIAN FEARS OF A POLISH ALLIANCE WITH

THE AUSTRIAN EMPIRE. The London Examiner says that General Kotzebue, of Warsaw, has addressed a despatch to the Emperor suggesting that, in view of the slarming development of the philo-Austrian proclivities of the Russian Poles, steps should be taken to conciliate them by easing the administration. Kotzebue points out that so long as the Poles were isolated Russia had but little to fear from their hostility. In the event, however, of a strong national feeling arising in tavor of an incorporation of Russian Poland with the Austrian Empire, and receiving the sympathy of Germany and the authorities at Vienna, the western frontier of the Romanol's adminions would be seriously imperiled. It is convervable, he asserts, that a coalition between Hungber and Poland might save the Austrian Empire from extinction and make it a dangerous rival in the East, especially if the Vienna statesmen took care to Austrianize the recently annexed Slavonic Provinces of Turkey. Anyhow, he maintains, an Austro-Polish alliance would be as important factor in any conflict occurring between the Czar and the Emperor of Austria and might even have its effect on any hostile action between Russia and Germany. On this account Kotzebrue would have the government relaxed, without most making it too national, and at the same time would stir up an agitation among the Austrian Slavs against the House of Hapsburg. The despatch, wo may add, is still under the consideration of the Russian Council of Ministers." The Golds of the 6th sian Poles, steps should be taken to conciliate them

inst, publishes an article in which, speaking of the relations between Russia and Poland, it says:—"It is time to offer Poles a brotherly hand. We have fough; against them, and lived the last ten years without them, but it is now time to make peace and thus secure such allies in Germany and Austris that no Austro-German alliance will be dangerous to us."

GERMANS IN RUSSIA.

RUSSIANIZING THE GERMAN PROVINCES ON THE BALTIC-FEARS OF DISTURBANCE.

stated in Russia that the government is re olved shortly to crush the national movement that for some time past has been gaining ground in the Baltic provinces. It originated, says the Lon don Examiner, fifteen years ago, when the Russian authorities attempted to Russianize the German provinces by the introduction of measures hostile to the Teutonic sympathies of the population. On the establishment of the German Empire in 1871 it was thought colitic to allow several measures to lapse, but since the rupture of the Busso-German alliance the screw has again been applied to Riga, Revel and has again been applied to Riga, Revel and other places with the natural result of a fresh outburst of national feeling. The Germans in the towns we have mentioned resolutely refuse to reply to any correspondence addressed to them by the Russian Governors in the Russian language, and insist that all announcements made by the authorities in the name of the Emperor shall be couched in German. To many a dispute of this kind may seem of trivial import, but great significance is attached to it by the Germans, who understand the insidious nature of the thin edge of the Russian wedge better than unsophisticated foreigners abroad. Recently the quarrel has entered upon a more dangerous stage. The German deputies, sixty in number, belonging to the Municipal Council at Revel refuse to take notice of the Russian speeches made by the seven members elected by the Russians community, and a few days ago the Teutons rose en masse from their seats, and, after hooting and hissing the Russians, passed out of the Chamber until the latter had done speaking. This insuit has provoked a strong expression of feeling throughout Russis. Many of the leading journals demand that the Baltic provinces shall be Russianized in the same stern, relentless manner that has crushed the national spirit out of Poland. For the moment the Germans are the best abused people in Russia. The feeling is all the more acute, perhaps, because there is a recognition of impotence in the demand of Russification. The Russians know as well as foreign observers do that any endeavor to crush the German spirit out of the Baltic provinces would lead to a manifestation of feeling on the part of Prussia that might provoke an outbreak and result in the loss of Russia's command over the Baltic.

AMERICAN INTERESTS ABBOAD. other places with the natural result of a fresh

AMERICAN INTERESTS ABBOAD.

ENGLISH CONSULS IN CHINA REPORT THAT AMERICAN COTTON GOODS ARE PUSHING ENGLISH OUT OF THE MARKET.

We commend, says the London Ecke, to the consideration of Manchester manufacturers the latest volume of "Commercial Reports" by her Majesty's Consuls in China. They will there find evidence, if they have found it nowhere else, that the success which for a time attended their efforts to "take in" John Chinaman by selling him sized cotton is now at an end, and that the astute Celestials, however anxious to buy in a cheap market, are not however auxious to buy in a cheap market, are not fools enough to be cheated long into buying glue for cotton. They have a proverb that "the conjurer does not deceive the man who beats the gong for him." Masters in the art of adulterating tea and silk, they are too clever to be long deceived by professors in the same line of business. The consequences to English trade and English character are what might be expected. Manchester manufacturers are credited with being makers of shoddy goods and of little else, and the trade in foreign cotton textiles is passing into the hands of the Americans. The port of Chefoo in 1874 imported 438,399 pieces of gray shirtings; last year it imported only 229,463. Though American drill is forty per cent dearer than English it is driving the latter out of the market. Of English drills 14,673 pieces were imported to Chefoo last year, and 58,108 American pieces; 871 pieces of English sheeting and 59,343 American. From Hankow, Ningpo and other places the reports are similar. The Lancashire manufacturers by their devotion to size are deliberately shutting themselves out from the greatest cotton markets in the world. The province of Shantung alone has a population of 30,000,000, clothed entirely in cotton, Socks, caps, even shoes and boots are made of the same material. Sedan chairs are often covered with cotton, and wadded curtains of cotton often supply the place of doors in their houses. Yet the number of 232,000,000 needles were entered at the single port of Chefoo—a remarkable indication of the wast quantities of cloth which must be made up in the province and of the extent of the market for cotton fabrics. fools enough to be cheated long into buying

FOREIGN NOTES.

The Voce della Verila says that the recent Catholic Congress held in Modena has clearly demonstrated that the action of the Catholics in Italy is daily becoming more vigorous.

At Christina Isle 600 Portuguese fishermen in twenty-five boats attacked the Spanish ishermen and took away their nets, throwing stones also at the Spanish guardship. The matter is being inquired into by the two governments.

The Berlin papers are occupied with the state of Prince Bismarck's health. A portion of the press hints that the Chancellor is suffering more from re-gret on account of the extremely friendly and cordial manner in which the Emperor lately has been treating the Russian Princes and diplomatists than from actual illness. This, however, is not the case, Prince Bismarck is really very unwell indeed.

treating the Russian Princes and diplomatists than from actual illness. This, however, is not the case. Prince Bismarck is really very unwell indeed.

Leo XIII. has placed 8,000f. at the disposal of the President of the Circolo st. Peter, with a view to establishing economic kitchens for the use of the poorer classes in Rome during the approaching winter. Fanfulla states that His Holiness having heard that Queen Margarita was suffering from a slight indisposition had instructed Mgr. Ciccolini to write to the Court Chaplain to ask news regarding Her Majenty's health and express His Holiness' wishes for her prompt recovery.

At the great journalistic feet to be given for the benefit of the sufferers by the inundations at Murcia there will be at least one feature in the affair that will be absolutely novel. A special illustrated newspaper is to be got up, of which only one number will be published. The contributors will consist of the most celebrated of French literary men, members of the Academy consenting, for this occasion only, to do work which is generally assigned to the humblest of reporters. The first of living artists will contribute original drawings, while several reigning soverigns and famous statesmen have promised their autographs. All the services rendered will be gratuitous, and the paper will be published by the house of Plon on terms by which no profit can be made. This unique experiment in journalism will be got up under the superimendence of M. Edouard Lebey, the able director of the Agence Hawas, in the Place de la Bourse.

The assertion that the alliance among the Balkan States is mainly directed against Austria-Hungary is not wholly correct, says the London Times. The alliance between Servia and Montenegro is directed, first, against Albania, by whom they are both threatened, and, second, against subjugation by Austria-Hungary, to which Russia and Italy are also for many reasons opposed, and therefore they support Servia's independence. On the other hand, Buigaria holds on to Russia from fea

administrative order emanate from Constantinople if she means to maintain peace under the Berlin articles.

A curious lawsuit in connection with the will of Mme. Rache, the celebrated actress, has just come before the First Chamber of the Tribunal of the Seine. Mme. Rachel died at Cannes in January, 1858, bequeathing to her sister, Sarah Félix, an annual rente of 6,000°. and a quantity of jewolry. As soon as Sarah heard of this liberality she bound herself in writing to consider the capital which produced the rente as a sacred trust, which, at her death, would become the property of her sister's children, her nephews, Alexander and Gabriel. But some years ago Sarah Félix died in her turn, leaving her money to the children of her brother Raphael Félix. The old document has, however, since been discovered, and the capital in question is claimed by Miles, Lia and Dinah Félix and also by Rachel's natural sons, MM. Alexander Walewski and Gabriel Felix. Naturally Raphael's children opposed the demand and the lawsuit was the result. The Court has decided that the first document cannot affect the validity of the will.

The Monde describes a ceremony once general

GENERAL GRANT AND THE SOUTH.

THE ELECTION OF 1880. [From the Richmond (Va.) Dispatch-dem.] It really begins to look as if Grant were "a man destiny." What is to be his fate? Who can predict? A few short months will give us an inkling of what is to come. If elected in 1880 it will hardly be neces-sary to elect him again. The country will be apt to understand the election of 1880 to be for life.

A SOUTHERN NEW DEPARTURE. [From the Pittsburg (Pa.) Commercial—rep.] Southern democrats in Washington talk freely of abandoning the party organization altogether, and leaving the Northern wing to take care of itself. They compiant that, white submitting themselves ontirely to Northern leadership, they were not permitted to shape the party policy or take any important steps on their own account, for fear of injuring the party North. They say they are tired of this tutelage, and predict it will be difficult to keep the party solid in the South next year. When that party realizes fully that it has nothing to hope for from its Northern allies, it will mark out its own line of action and act upon its own judgment.

SIGNIFICANT SIGNS OF THE TIMES.

[From the Philadelphia Bulletin-rep.] In American politics nothing has happened for many years that is more remarkable than the sudden development in the South, among men who have been and are prominent in the democratic party, of a sentiment favorable to Grant's re-election to the Presidency. The evidences of the existence of such a sentiment are too many and too strong to be lightly esteemed.

THE SOUTH FOR GRANT. [From the Brooklyn Union-rep.] Southern sentiment in favor of Grant is already

ronounced. THE IMPENDING REVOLUTION.

[From the Troy (N. Y.) Times-rep.] emocratic newspapers at the North are beginning to open their eyes with amazement at a revolution in sentiment which they have helped to create by their approval of the reckless conduct of their party leaders, and which they are helpless to prevent. They aimed at revolution, but they have brought about one of quite another character.

> ACCEPTING THE INEVITABLE. [From the Chicago Inter-Ocean-rep.]

Thus, seeing in Grant a man of destiny, a man moulded for success, a man unconquerable in civil as well as military enterprises, a man standing out as the foremost figure of all the great men of the day, the South casts about for an excuse, first to admit his ability, second to receive and welcome him and last to champion and support him.

WHY NOT TAKE MR. HAYES?

[From the Utica (N. Y.) Herald-rep.] There undoubtedly exists in the South, however skillfully its existence may be concealed, a feeling of profound gratitude toward the President for the generous and impartial course he has uniformly pur-sued toward every Southern State. We believe this sentiment is strong enough to win for him the votes of at least three Southern States in the event of his renomination. However that may be it is certain that Grant is the antithesis of Hayes in the Southern mind as well as in Southern history, and that if the votes of those Southern States are worth winning in the Presidential fight Grant, instead of being the strongest candidate the party can nominate, is the weakest.

[From the Rochester (N. Y.) Express—rep.]
Many of our exchanges are commenting on the friendly feeling shown by the Southern people in many ways toward General Grant. It is an element many ways toward General Grant. It is an element of the political situation not to be overlooked. Even if it should stop short of giving him, in case of his nomination, a single electoral vote, it would be worth consideration as affording guarantees for the success of his administration in a very important department of public affairs.

[From the Washington (D. C.) Star—ind.] Nothing but a tidal wave, a wholesale uprising of the voters in support of General Grant, would be able to win for him any of the electoral votes of the South. That such an uprising may occur, even that South. That such an upraing may occur, even that it is probable. Southern democrats who believe in maintaining their party organization under all circumstances, admit. Should the democratic factions in New York continue their warfare, and refuse to harmonize, then all hope of the success of the party is gone. The Southern people realize this, and, abandoning democracy, would turn to General Grant, whom, it is admitted, they admire and respect.

[From the Philadelphia Chronicle-Herald-ind.] The South is red hot for a big Grant reception. It is tired of being misrepresented by brawlers of the Toombs type. The South is emotional. What if it should turn in and nominate Grant for the Presi-dency? That would be a bad thing for any section or party to do, for the third term principle ought never to be admitted. Still, it might happen, We can't foresee much in politics in these days.

GRANT VERSUS GREELEY.

[From the Chicago Journal.-rep.] Having accepted Greeley, who went on the bail bond of Jeff Davis, there would be no inconsistency in supporting the man who declined the surrender, at Appomattox, of the horses of the Confederate army, giving to General Lee the reason, "Your folks will want the horses to put in the spring crops,"

[From the Minnespolis (Minn.) Tribune-rep.] If any candidate can carry a Southern State or a Southern Electoral vote it is Grant.

[From the Saratogian (Saratoga, N. Y.)-rep.] The average observer will see in the drift of events evidence that the South has passed that point where she is likely to be a controlling influence in political affairs, and is getting ready to accept re-

THE NEWPORT MURDER. FUNERAL OF PRIVATE KOPP-COLLECTING EVI-

DENCE AGAINST CORPORAL NICHOLSON. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

NEWFORT, R. L., Nov. 19, 1879.

The funeral of Private Kopp, supposed to have been murdered at Fort Adams by his comrade, Corporal Nicholson, took place this afternoon. All the

poral Nicholson, took place this afternoon. All the troops at the fort turned out to do honor to the memory of one who had served his country for over twenty years.

The civil authorities have not as yet taken any action in the premises. United States District Attorney Diron has not been heard from. The officers at the fort concluded their investigation to-day, but have not announced their verdict. The evidence against Corporal Nicholson is said to be very conclusive. He is in close confinement at the garrison. Nicholson was in the habit of loaning money to the soldiers, and it has been ascertained beyond a doubt that deceased owed him about \$6, and that upon the night in question he had a dispute with hum near the cistern, loud and angry words being heard by an officer, who also heard the slamming of the cistern door a few minutes afterward.

MURDERED HIS MOTHER.

A COLORED YOUTH TO BE SENTENCED TO STATE PRISON FOR LIFE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.] Norwich, N. Y., Nov. 19, 1879.

The trial of Fred Jackson (colored), aged twenty-three, who killed his mother, Sylvis D. Jackson, aged about forty, in Oxford, Chenango county, February 15, 1879, has been in progress in this place for the past five days. The young man was acquainted with women of bad character, and he wanted money from his mother early on the day of the crime. He claimed that his mother had fallen down stairs and was killed. The neighbors rushed in and found the mother lying on the floor with blood spots all over. The State submitted its case on Tucaday evening. To-day the defence gave no evidence, but E. H. Prindle made a strong plea claiming that there was an entire lack of motive, as far the evidence was concerned. The jury wont out at half-past five o'clock, and at nine o'clock returned with a verdict of murder in the second degree. The court house was packed. Judge Martin adjourned court. In the morning he will sentence Jackson to the State Prison for life. ruary 15, 1879, has been in progress in this place for

TRACY TO BE HANGED.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD. 1 HARRISBURG, Pa., Nov. 19, 1879.

The decision of the Pardon Board to-day in the Tracy murder case, refusing to interfere with the THE HAYDEN CASE.

A DAY DEVOTED TO ARGUMENT ON THE ADMIS SIBILITY OF EVIDENCE-SIGNIFICANT DEC-LARATIONS FROM BOTH SIDES.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 19, 1879. In the Hayden case to-day, the twenty-third of the to the admissibility of certain evidence bearing upon the motive for the crime. This evidence is that of Mr. Frank D. Root, a journalist, offered by the State, as to the statements made at the preliminary trial by Mrs. Jane Studiey, now deceased. These statements were that Mrs. Studiey had verified by a personal examination Mary Stannard's admissions of pregnancy; also that Mary had charged Hayden with being responsible for her condition.

THE ARGUMENTS.

Mr. Watrous, senior counsel for the prisoner, made a long argument against the admissibility of the testimony. He claimed that any communication by Mary Staunard to Mrs. Studley, if not known to Hayden, could not therefore have given him a motive. The proposed testimony would shed no legal light on the real question of the homicide, and therefore would do Hayden a great wrong by its possible influence on the jury if it was permitted to come in. Mr. Watrous cited numerous authori-

ties in support of his claim.

Mr. Waller remarked that the defence appeared to claim that the condition of the girl could not be shown until it was shown that Hayden had knowledge of it. Could the prosecution have been stopped from showing the fact of death, or the presence of arsenic in the stomach, until the prisoner's connection with both was shown? Certainly not; the connection is a matter of subsequent proof. He argued that here in Connecticut, where a legal advance has been made in permitting a man charged with crime to tell his own story, there should be no holding to the rejection, on merely technical grounds, of testimony throwing light on the case. Modern practice favors the admission of everything calculated to enlighten Court or jury, and the tendency is continually in that direction. Mr. Waller cited several cases showing that declarations of deceased persons have often been admitted in murder and other cases. In the case of the State vs. Edwards (12th Cox, p. 230) was admitted the declaration of a woman a week before her murder that she brought an axe to a neighbor to conceal, through fear that her husband would kill her with it. The most modern case in this country bearing upon this point is that of State vs. Hunfer (30th New Jersey, p. 495). It occurred in 1878, and the decision was unanimous. The Court admitted the declarations of the murdered man, Armstrong, that he was going to Camden for a purpose and with a certain person. Mr. Waller reviewed the peculiar bearings of this decision upon the Hayden case, and claimed that if the State hereafter chooses to introduce it there will be no question of the admissibility of the testimony of Mary Stannard's half sister, that Mary told her she was going to Big Rock to meet Hayden and obtain from him "quick medicine" for an abortion. The speaker took exceptions to an opinion adverse to the nature of the State's claim in this case, given by Chief Justice Cockburn, of England, in 1875, in the case of the State vs. Wainwright, Old Balley Sessions, reported in Cox's reports. Mr. Waller reviewed that the decision was clearly at variance with many other English decisions and the general practice in this country.

A tipe afternoon session the arguments in behalf arsenic in the stomach, until the prisoner's connection with both was shown? Certainly not; the con-

other English decisions and the general practice in this country.

A SIGNIFICANT DECLARATION.

At the afternoon session the arguments in behalf of the State were continued by Judge Harrison. In the course of his argument Mr. Jones, counsel for the detence, inquired:—

"Does the State intend to try to prove criminal intimacy between my client and Mary Stannard?"

Mr. Harrison gave no definite reply, but after some controversy, in which Mr. Waller participated, Mr. Harrison made this significant remark:—

"We will show that Mr. Hayden knew the condition of this girl, or that she believed herself prognant, and that he had several conferences with her about it."

Mr. Harrison delivered this sentence in a delib-

about it."

Mr. Harrison delivered this sentence in a deliberate and somewhat impressive manner, and created a marked sensation in the court room. Continuing, Mr. Harrison quoted the case of the State vs. Rev. E. K. Avery, in Rhode Island, in 1832, where the Court admitted in evidence a piece of paper found in the murdered girl's bandbox after her death, and on which she had pencilled a few words advising her friends to inquire of Avery if anything happened to her.

to her.

Argument for the defence.

Mr. Jones closed the argument for the defence.
He claimed that the State had wholly failed to indicate what particular act the declaration by Mary Stannard at Mrs. Studley's that she was pregnant was intended to explain. There was no definite showing that Hayden knew of her condition, and further than this her remarks to Mrs. Studley should have no weight as against the ordinary indication of non-pregnancy apparent to her at the time. And this testimony was all the more unreliable when coming from Mary Stannard to the jury, first distilled through Mrs. Studley and again through the reporter, Mr. Root, "although there is not much to tear from this last distillery." (Langher). Mr. Jones quoted several authorities in support of his claim of the inadmissibility of the evidence, and, taking others quoted by the State, showed that the circumstances varied materially from those of the Hayden case, and consequently the rulings should have had no bearing. Mr. Jones dwelt at some length upon all of the decisions, most strongly supporting the claims of the defence, and especially on a decision by the Court of Appeals, of New York, in the important case of the State vs. Williams. In conclusion he said the reasons for such decisions were excellent, for declarations coming through not only second but third parties were dangerous in the extreme. He believed that the light would be let in on this case yet from another direction. There will ABGUMENT FOR THE DEFENCE the matter, and strong revenue to the max come soon. After a general summing up he closed his argument.

The Court then adjourned until to-morrow. It is expected that the Judges will announce their ruling soon after the opening of the court in the morning.

MRS. ZELL'S CONVICTION.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE WYNKOOP TO BE TRIED

AS AN ACCOMPLICE,

INV TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD. 1

CARLISLE, Pa., Nov. 19, 1879. The conviction to-day of Mrs. Catharine Zell, of murder in the first degree, was wholly unexpected by those who heard the evidence in the case, alby those who heard the evidence in the case, al-though the prevalent sentiment of the community is that she poisoned Mrs. Kiehl at the instigation of some one who paid her for the work. Justice of the Peace Wynkoop, who is in prison for alleged com-plicity in the murder, is snapected of having been the inciting cause of the crime, because of his rela-tions to Mrs. Kiehl and the fact that he became the heir to all her property. Wynkoop will be tried at the January term of the court.

SMITH-BENNETT CASE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD,]

Theorem in the Smith-Bennett murder case on motion to make the judgment of the Court of Errors and Appeals one of virtual acquittal was concluded this morning and the Court immedia went into conference. In a short time the doors were reopened, when the Chancellor snnounced that the Court had decided to retuse the motion. Judge Depue then said that the Supreme Court refused the writ of certiorari to have the case again argued or a motion for a separate trial of the prisoners. These decisions necessitate the retrial of the alleged murderers in the Hudson Oyer and Terminer, and it is discretionary with that Court to grant a separate trial.

THE ST. DOMINGO REVOLUTION.

The steamer Santo Domingo, which arrived at this port yesterday from St. Domingo, brings further news of the revolution in that island. The battle fought on the 26th ult. near the capital, between the manded by General Ulysses Hereaux, was hotly contested for eight hours and was won by the latter. A second engagement took place on the 1st of November in the town of San Carlos, which is a suburb of the capital, and resulted in favor of the insurgents. In all three battles had been fought and on each occasion the government had been worsted. Advices by way of Turks Island are to the effect that the Provisional President, General Guillermo, was advancing upon the capital to attack the revolutionary forces, and was at the head of 1,600 men whom he had succeeded in gathering at Beybo, the capital of the province of that name, and that large bands are flocking to his standard and waiting for him along the route to increase his force. It is expected that a battle will soon take place, which will determine whether Luperon's forces shall have the capital.

The Haytian Consul in this city was saked last night, "How do you think this revolution will end?"
"If the President is vanquished, of course the revolution will be ended: but if, on the contrary, General Luperon is defeated, the affair will be of longer duration."
"Where is General Luperon at present?"

RICKERSON'S DREAM.

An Old Pilot Awaiting the End of the World.

POSTPONED TILL NEXT JULY.

His Clock, His Roommate and His Covenant with the Lord.

The failure of the world to end on Friday last, in keeping with a proclamation of the Adventists, was a bitter disappointment to the good people of New York. The society had suppressed the matter until the last moment, and, had the event come off, would undoubtedly have secured all the fat places under the new apportionment. It leaked out after the failure that Captain Rickerson had had a dream. Not satisfied with imagining himself transformed into a peg-top, holding sonnambulistic relations with the man in the moon, or some other harmless experiment, Captain Rickerson must dream something which threatened to play the deuce with all man-kind. Accuple of days ago a reporter of the HERALD, in behalf of a deluded public, called to see the Cap-tain at Sailors' Snug Harbor, where he has passed

he last decade of his three score years and ten. Staten Island seemed gloomy enough in the fog and the rain. The trees in front of the Sailors' Home had just wept their last leaves away in the November gale and stood like naked sentinels upon the lawn. But once past the iron gates, past the huge monument to Richard Crandall and through the broad doorway of the house, the reporter found veterans of the storm, stranded at last upon the bar of Time, were only waiting there to go to pieces With age enfected limbs but hearts of oak, they hob-bled through the great, long halls, played at domi-noes, worked, read and talked of the days when they bounded bravely over the blue. The reporter asked for Rickerson, and one Captain Bill volunteered to ret, where lay a lot of time worn chests and a fleet of sailing models, nor in the workroom, where men were platting bamboo. "Perhaps he is playing dominoes?" suggested the

reporter.

"No, he ain't," said Captain Bill. "He don't play dominoes and he don't leave his room but mighty seldom. Maybe he's back there now." A SAIL! A SAIL!

Captain Rickerson's door stood open on a second visit, and in the centre of the room the reporter saw the man of dreams beyond a doubt. He wore a suit of blue fiannel, the pantaloons rolled up, the coat rolled down, and a mass of shaggy white hair covered his head and chin. He waved the reporter in by a windmill motion of his left arm, and peered into his face with a pair of mild blue eyes to see if he could recognize him.

"Captain Rickerson?" asked the reporter.

"That's me." and he reached out his hand.

"I've been looking all over the building for you."

"Well, I ain't been fur. Yer must excuse the way I'm fixed," and the Captain surveyed himself in a systematic way, beginning at his feet and ending at his withered fingers.

"Don't mind that; I came to ask you about your dream of the end of the world."

He gave the reporter a chair, took another for himself, exactly vis-d-ex, ran his hand slowly across his brow and said, "Well, that dream ain't of much consequence, especially as it didn't come true. My dreams is more edifyin' than anythin' clse."

"How long have you been an Advontist?"

"More'n forty years. I'll tell yer a remarkable co-inside-ence wich happened the last day in February, 1843. I've jes writ the same yarn to my wife in New York on a postal keerd. I told her ter show it ter Brother Moses. Yer may know him? Most everybody knows Moses."

"I'm afraid I don't," the reporter said.

"Well, he's one ov the brethren that prays in music."

"How do you mean?" of blue flannel, the pantaloons rolled up, the coat

"I'm straid I don', "the reporter said.
"Well, he's one ov the brethren that prays in music."
"How do you mean?"
"I mean he plays the somethin-or-other in the Cooper Union meetin'."
"Plays the concortina?"
"That's it," and the reporter recognized one he had seen at he last Sunday's meeting. The Captain was gratified and continued:—"I ain't seen Moses in a good while. Last time I see the city wuz on my birthday, 28th of July."
"How old wore you?"
"Jes seventy." I went up thinkin' they might treat me a little better'n usual on that day, an' they did. They give me a present;" and the Captain laughed at the happy recollection.
"But about the coincidence?"
"THE SHIP FRANKLIN.
"Well, yer see, I've bin a pilot an' surveyor long the coast in the United States service most ov my life. They use ter git me ter run the blockade durin' the war, cuz I knowed the coast better'n any ov'em. Jes thirty-six birthdays ago, on the 28th ov July, eighteen an forty-three, I piloted the United States ship Franklin through Heli Gate an' up ter Boston. On the last day ov February, arter that, George Storrs wux preachin' in Franklin Hall, on Ohatham square. I wuz ther, an' I guess 'bout four hunderd more. All at once suthin' come right through ahip Franklin through Hell Gate an up ter Boston. On the last day ov February, arter that, George Storrs wux preachin' in Franklin Hall, on Chatham square. I wux ther, an' I guess bout four hunderd more. All at once suthin' come right through the winder. It sounded like a bullet or a stone, but no stone wux ever found inside. Most everybody stood up, an' one old woman yelled out. The Lord has come now.' I was standin' up, when a voice shouted in my ear, 'Hold up yer right hand.' It sounded kinder onhumanlike. They say the voice ov the Lord is sharper nor a two-ed ad aword, and I guess it is, My hand went up ex high ex I could fetch it, but somehow I felt kinder suspicious. One ov the brothren might have hollered that in my ear. But the confirmin' ov it come. It allus does;" and Captain Rickerson became exceedingly grave.

"Why, what happened?" asked the reporter.

The Captain rose to his feet and continued:—"I looked down, and ther wux the poop deek ov a ship right under me. Ship Franklin, sez I, ez soon ex I see it. Then right off it changed to a minatoor ship jes like the Franklin, but all blue, an' the purticus craft leyer see. It rose in the sir before my eyes an' then went outer sight. Gone up!' sex I aloud, an' Dr. Storrs repeated, Gone up!' while everybody else laughed. That's the whole ovit."

THE CAPTAIN'S ROOMMATE.

The door of the room opened at this moment to admit a compact old sailor, who nodded to the reporter and whom Captain Rickerson introduced as Captain Bayles. "We've bin talkin' over religion." said he to Captain Bayles, and turning to the reporter—"He and I hez plenty of sich discussions. He's my roommate. He sleeps in that bed and I in this one," jerking his two thumbs toward those articles on opposite sides of the room.

Captain Bayles. "We've bin talkin' over religion." said he to Captain Bayles, and turning to the reporter—"He and I hez plenty of sich discussions. He's my roommate. He sleeps in that bed and I in this one," jerking his two thumbs toward those articles on opposite sides

my own care. I ment to looker what Mones got furm not havin' faith an' (ig to this all outer history) and have specificated by the standard of the world's coming to an end?"

"But this dream of the world's coming to an end?"

"Till give you another co-inside-ence, "said the heed-less Capitain, "that i never told nobody. Professor Whiting—yer may he wheerd ov him? No? Well I heard him praced in Williamsburg, and he see:—"On that day the clock wholl stop."" Here the Capitain approage from his chair and put his ear down to an expression his chair and put his ear down to any head, and when I got back from visitin' New York on my last birthday the clock his early head of the family are respectively his early head of the family are respectively his early head of the family are respectively his early his e

some co-inside-ence or nuther. Lem me see. November 13, 18 an' 33 ther wuz a fallin' ov meters. I thought suthin' like that might happen, but it did'nt. I'm a watchin' an' prayin' all the time. Look here, here's my covenant with the Lord."

On a cross pole over the Captain's bed were three red silk handkerchiefs. He lifted the first and displayed a pair of gloves pinned to the pole, on one of which was worked in worsted a cross within a heart, and on the other a square within a heart. "The first means sufferin' and love." explained the Captain; "the second means charity. Sometimes I wear "em."

'em.'

Two photographs, which he persisted in calling daguerreotypes, pictures of the Captain and his wife, hung by the gloves. Under the second hand-kerchief was a wire, on which the Captain sometimes hangs his watch. Under the third were two watch fobs, marked in worsted like the gloves.

The reporter held out his hand for leave-taking, and the ancient mariner pressed it, saying, "I believe that what I told yer is all confirmin"; one thing confirmin another. I brought in the Franklin on my birthday, and my clock she stopped on my birthday."

"What do you expect may happen on the 28th of "What do you expect may happen on the 28th of next July?"

Captain Rickerson looked gravely at the reporter, and answered, "I believe the universal clock will stop then."

When the reporter closed the door after him the Captain opened it again to say, "Yer must excuse the way I'm fixed."

FUNERAL OF A KNICKERBOCKER

The funeral ceremonies over the remains of the late John Church Cruger took place yesterday in Trinity Church, in the presence of one of the largest congregations of old Knickerbocker residents of New York and their families that has been gathered New York and their families that has been gathered together for a long time. The exercises were conducted by the Rev. Dr. Dix, Rev. Dr. Fairbairn, Rev. Dr. Houghton and Rev. Mr. Hopson. The musical pertion of the ceremonies were unusually extended. The pall-bearers were John Astor, S. C. Williams, Royal Pheips, Mr. Scherwerhein, John Lewir, Mr. Dutihl and R. E. Livingaton. Along the audience were representatives of the Livingaton, Astor, Phelps, Draper and Lewis families and many others. The remains will be interred in the family vault under Trinity Church. Deceased was born in Dutchess county and his rather was the first Mayor of the city of New York.

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

MARRIED.

MARRIED.

BARKER -MEAD.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday evening. November 18, by the Rev. William Leonard, Oakley S. Barker to Henrietta E. Mead, daughter of Henry W. Mead. No cards.

DEAN-LUNDSFORD.—November 18, in Jamaics, L. I., by the Rev. Williamson Smyth, Wm. M. Dean to Lydla, only daughter of the late John Lundsford, Esq., of Lynchburg, Va.

MANSON—LAVERTY.—In Portland, Conn., on Tuesday, November 18, 1879, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. James F. Spaiding, William B. Maxson to Eliza M., only daughter of James Laverty, Esq.

Southo-Escontaza.—At the residence of the bride's parents, Saturday, the 15th inst., by the Rev. Father Anvril, Baldomero Southo De La Rosa to Ludovera, eldest daughter of Jose Virgilio de Escoriaza.

STILWELL, of Shrewsbury, to Miss Addit B. Kimmall, of Eatontown, N. J., November 19, by the Rev. Thaddeus Wilson, Mr. Joerph H. STILWELL, of Shrewsbury, to Miss Addit B. Kimmall, of Eatontown, N. J., No cards.

Young—Ferguson.—On Monday, November 17, 1879, by the Rev. A. H. Partridge, Chas. T. Young te Annie L. Ferguson, both of Brooklyn. No cards.

DIED.

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Allison.—On Monday, November 17, Harry W., only son of Henrietts and the late Abram S. Allison, in the 24th year of his age.

Friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father-in-law, Mr. Watson Tomkins, at Stony Point, on Thursday, the 20th, at twelve M. Carriages will be in attendance on arrival of the 7:40 train from Jersey City of New Jersey and New York railroad per 23rd and Chamber street ferries.

BENSON.—At the residence of his aunt, Mrs. Van Arsdale, on the 18th, William H. J. Benson.

Funeral Thursday, at four o'clock P. M., from 148 2d sw. Interment on Friday, at Woodlawn. Relatives and friends invited.

BISCHOFF.—On Wednesday, November 19, JOHN BISCHOFF, aged 4 years, 8 months and 9 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, November 21, at two P. M., from his parents' residence, corner Hamilton av. and Hicks st., South Brooklyn.

BOLGER.—On Tuesday, November 18, ANN BOLGER.—Widow of the lase Moses Bolger, in 52d year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully

widow of the late Moses Bolger, in 52d year of her sage.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 57 Degraw st., corner Van Brunt, Brooklyn, on Friday, November 21, at two P. M. sharp.

Broadhunstr.—Suddenly, at her residence, 70 St. James place, Brooklyn, November 19, Mrs. William Broadhunstr, in the 63d year of her age.

Notice of the funeral hereafter.

BHOWN.—At Haverstraw, N. Y., November 18, ANNIE DEWITT, wife of Irving Brown.

Funeral services will take place at the late residence of deceased, on Thursday, 20th inst., at three P. M.

Callahan.—On Wednesday, November 19, Katir,

Callahan.—On Wednesday, November 19, Katte, daughter of Richard and Ellen Callahan.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her mother's residence, 547 2d av., on Friday, November 21, at two P. M.

Carstang.—On Wednesday, November 19, Isaac A.

Carstang, in the 56th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 354 East 116th st., on Saturday, 22d inst., at cloven o'clock A. M.

CLARK.—On November 18, 1879, KATE N. CLARK, wife of William Clark, in her 29th year.
Funeral will take place on Thursday, 20th instat half-past twelve P. M. from her late residence 502 West 51st at. Relatives and friends are invited. CORWIN.—Suddenly, on Monday, November 17, 1879, EDITH MAY, aged 17 may ha and 9 days, youngest daughter of Adolph F7 and Carrie A. Cor-

isty. Edith MAY, aged It metals and y days, youngest daughter of Adolph Ft andCarrie A. Corwin.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at the residence of her grand parents, No. 148 West 49th st., on Thursday, the 20th inat., at three P. M.

CRANKSHAW.— At Twinsburg, Summit county, Ohio, on Wednesday, October 29, 1879, WILLIAM CRANKSHAW, in his 70th year.

Manchester (England) papers please copy.

CUMMINGS.—LUZZE M. CUMMINGS, daughter of the late Dominick and Kate Cummings, aged 12 years and 2 months.

Friends are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her uncle, David Regan, 320 East 56th st., on Friday at one o'clock.

Dalzon.—November 19, Philip A. Dalzon, in the 4th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family, also the members of the Association of Exempt Firemen of New York and the members of the New York Engineers' Protective Society, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 10t Essex st., on Friday, November 21, at half-past twe P. M.

Daly.—On Wednesday, November 19, Julia, widow of James Daly, a native of Legwee, county Cayan.

P. M.

DALY.—On Wednesday, November 19, Julia, widow of James Daly, a native of Legwee, county Cavan, Ireland, aged 83 years and 5 months.

Funeral from her late residence, 435 Baltic st., Brooklyn, at two o'clock, on Friday, 11st, to Holy Cross Cemotery. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

DAYENFORT.—On November 18, FRANCIS DAYENFORT.

DAVERPORT.—On November 18, Francis Daverpont.

Funeral on Saturday, November 22, at half-past one P. M., from his late residence, 441 Union st., Brooklyn. Members of Mechanics' Lodge, No. 113, L. O. O. F., are invited to attend.

FOWLER.—On Wednesday, the 19th inst., in this city, Douglas Warson Fowler, reliet of the late James H. Fowler, in the 78th year of her age.

Hannas.—On Tuesday, November 18, 1879, Banders Ross, wife of Patrick Hannan, native of Lismors, county Waterford, Ireland.

Funeral from the Church of the Epiphany, 2d av., this (Thursday) morning, at nine o'clock, where a solemn requiem mass will be offered for the repose of her soul; thence to Calvary Cemetry for interment, Hagens.—On Wednesday, November 19, 1879, Dax-IRL Higgins.